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(54) **CLOSED LOOP PROGRAMMING FOR
INDIVIDUAL ADJUSTMENT OF
ELECTRO-MECHANICAL SYNCHRONY**

(75) Inventor: **Stuart O. Schecter**, Great Neck, NY
(US)

(73) Assignee: **Pacesetter, Inc.**, Sylmar, CA (US)

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11, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,751,889.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **607/17; 600/509**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **600/509-511;**
607/17, 11, 14-15, 19
See application file for complete search history.

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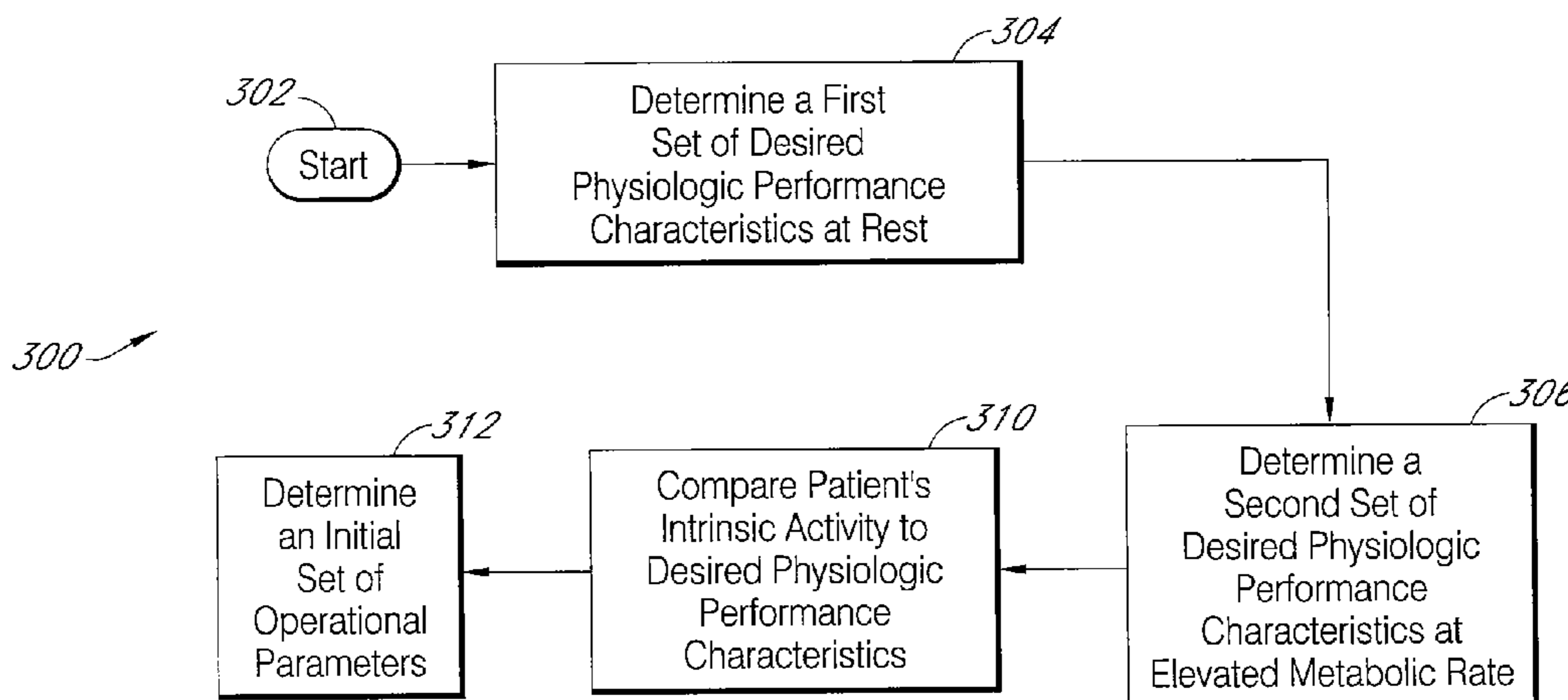
Primary Examiner — Carl H Layno

Assistant Examiner — Paula J Stice

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An implantable therapy system including implantable stimu-
lation and control components. The implantable components
operate under a set of variable parameters that can be adjusted
for improved performance for an individual patient. The
implantable components are adapted to self-evaluate the
patients physiologic performance and autonomously adjust
an existing set of parameters to improve performance
throughout an implantation period without requiring inter-
vention of a clinician, for example with a physicians program-
mer. The implantable components can compare a patient's
exhibited activity to a desired template of that activity to
determine when adjustments are indicated. The template can
be based on observations of one or more third parties exhib-
iting normal activity. The implantable components can adjust
the operating parameters to improve synchrony of multiple
heart chambers and/or to increase a peak contractility.

11 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



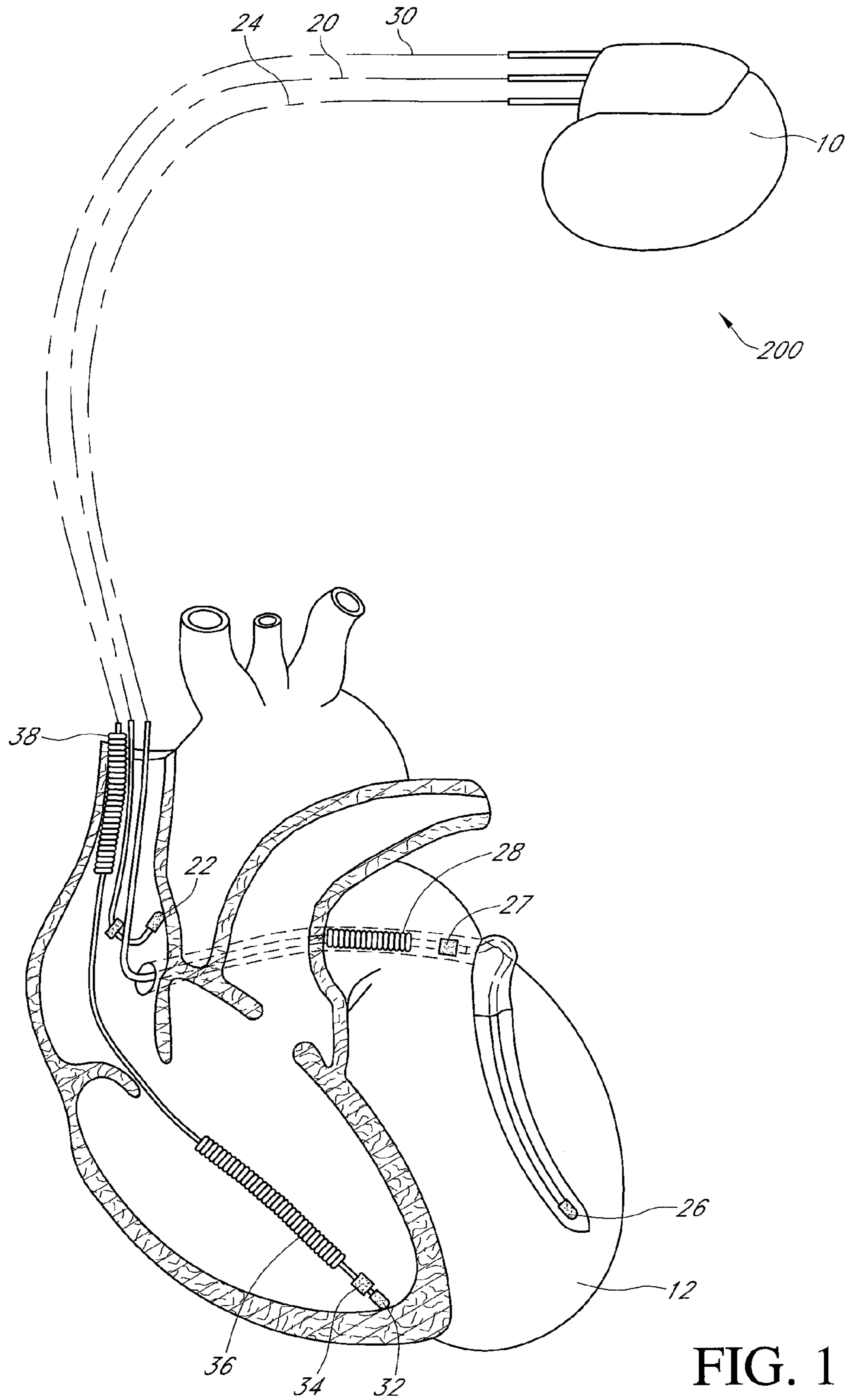


FIG. 1

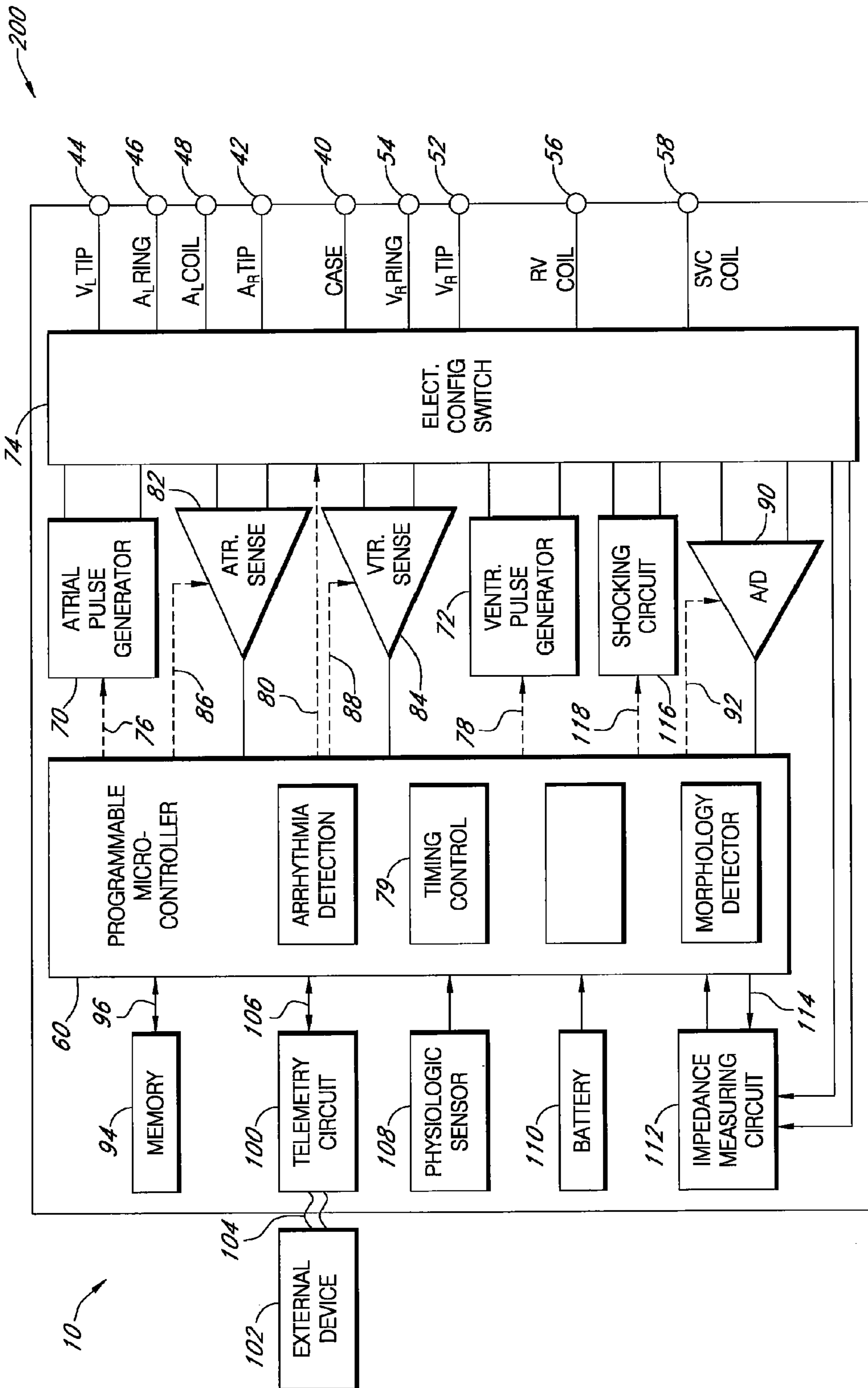


FIG. 2

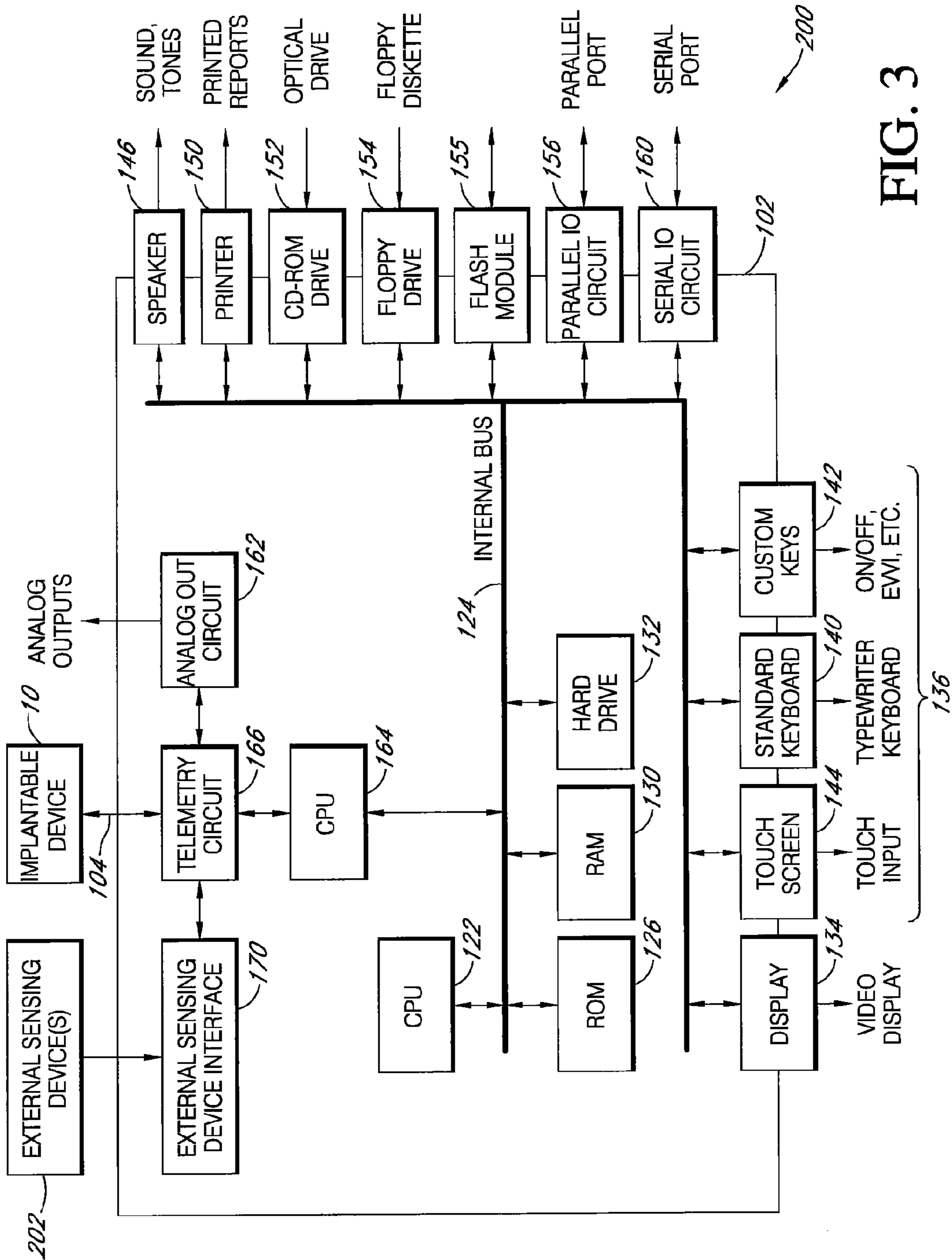


FIG. 3

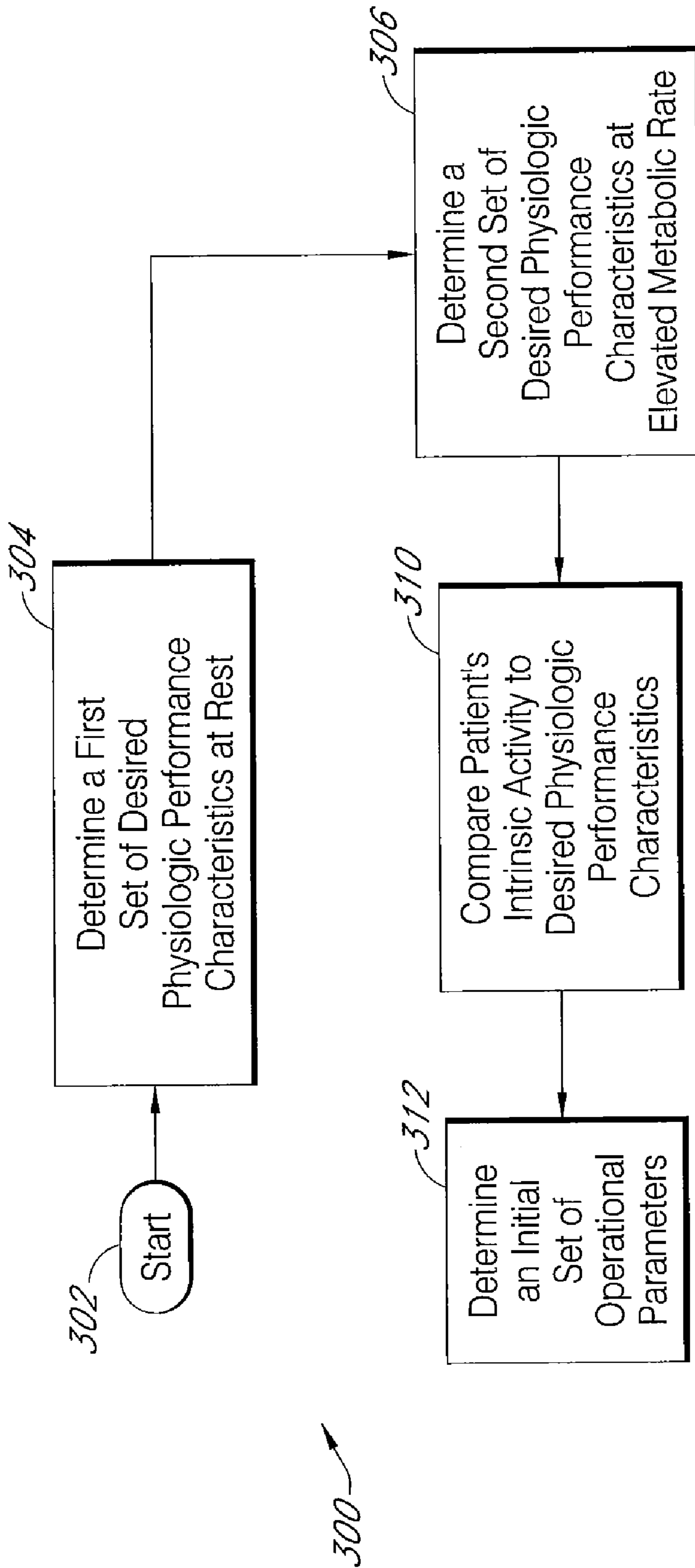


FIG. 4

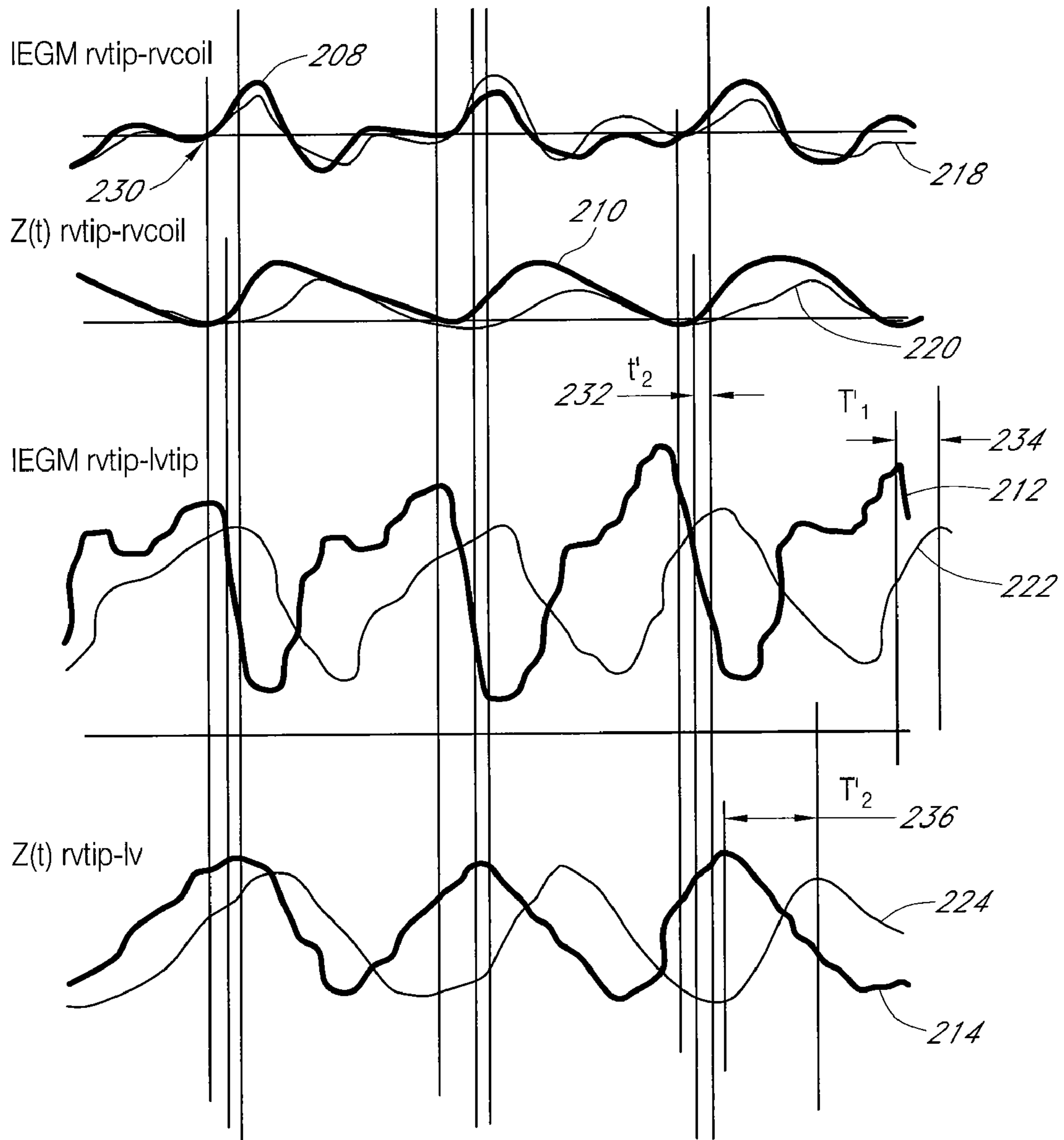


FIG. 5

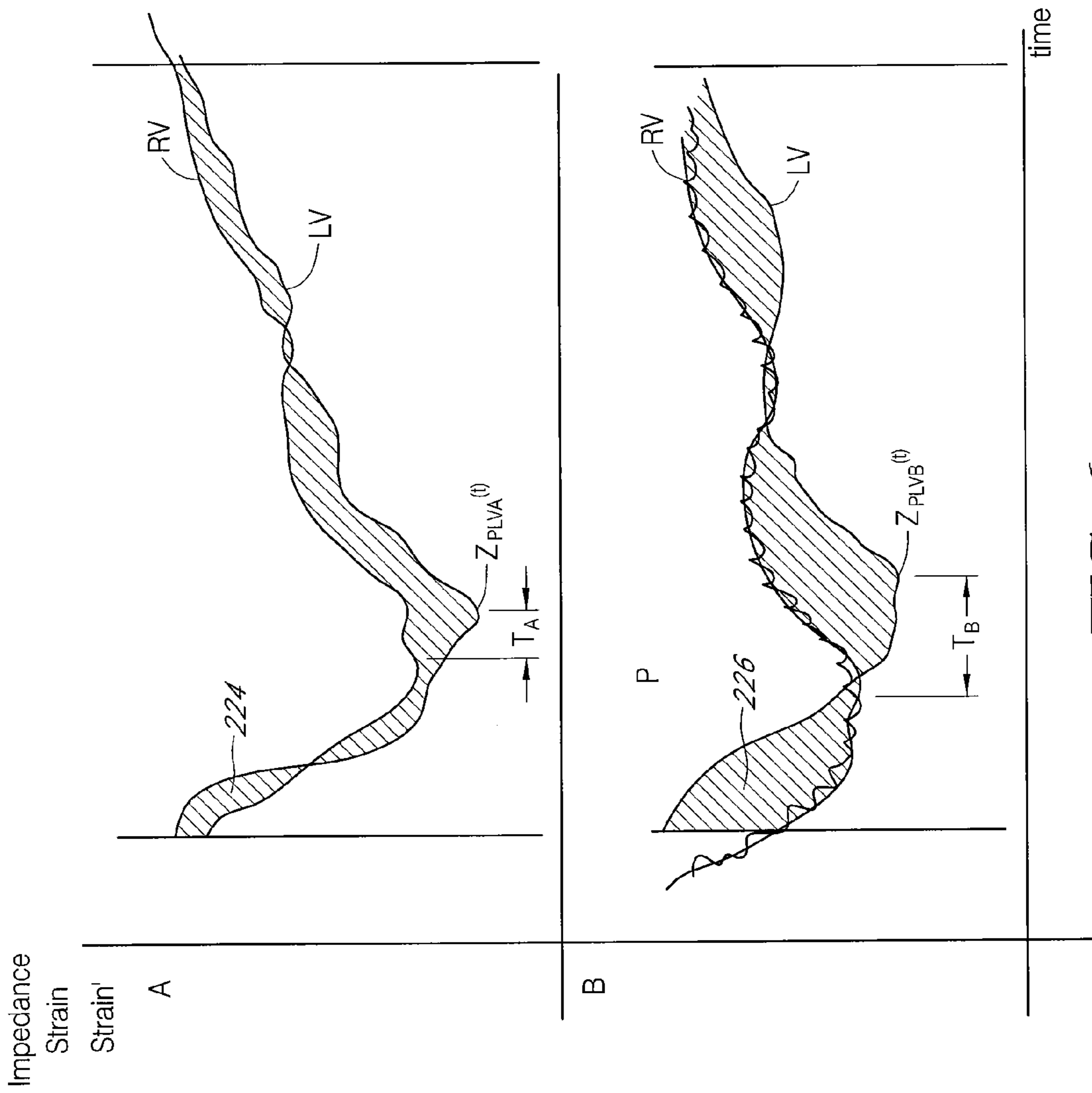


FIG. 6

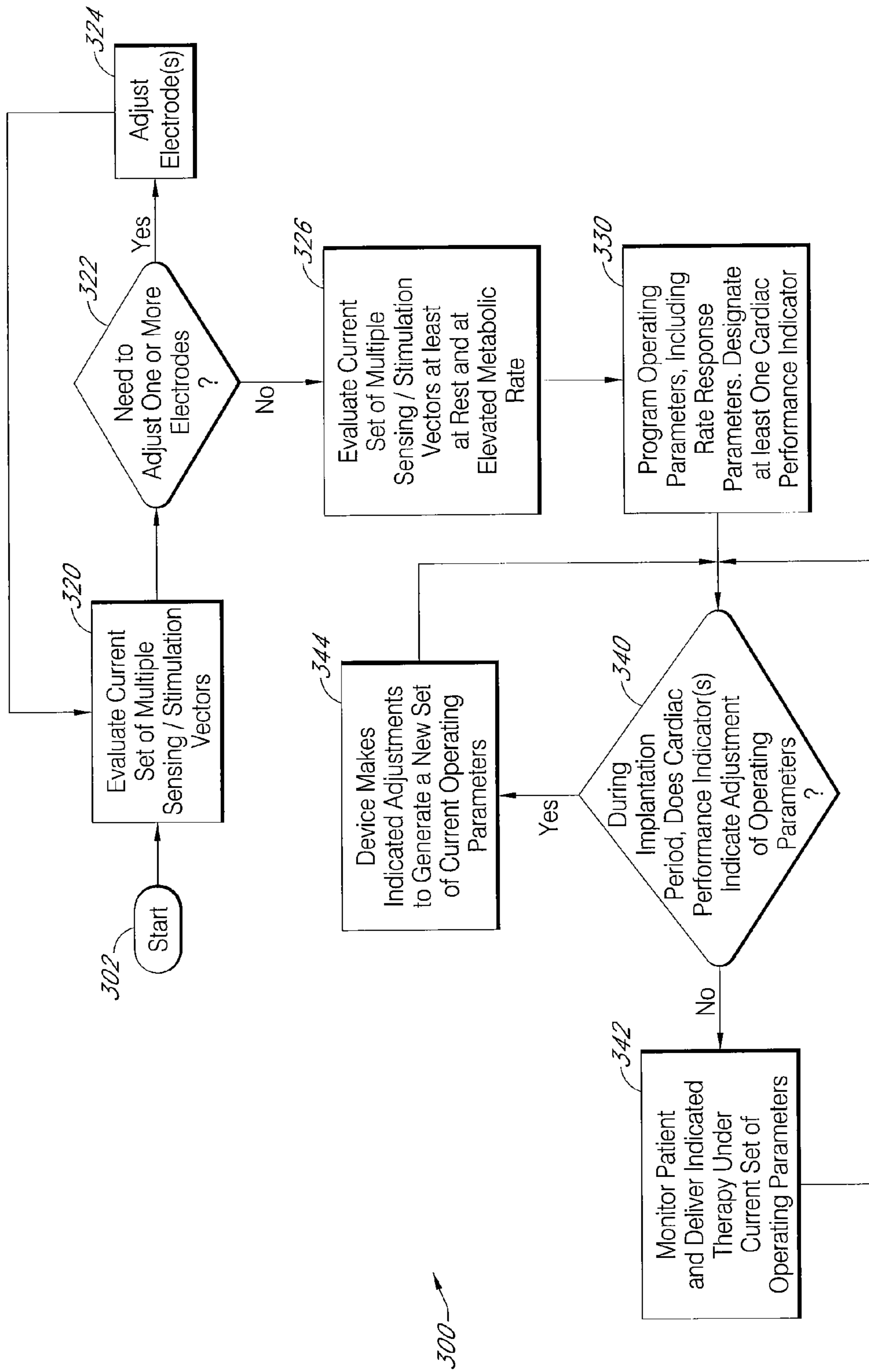


FIG. 7

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**CLOSED LOOP PROGRAMMING FOR
INDIVIDUAL ADJUSTMENT OF
ELECTRO-MECHANICAL SYNCHRONY**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application is a division of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/734,117, filed Apr. 11, 2007, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,751,889.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to the field of implantable cardiac stimulation devices and to improved systems and methods of adjusting implantable devices for individual patients.

2. Description of the Related Art

Numerous patients suffer from disease conditions that affect their cardiac performance. For example, diseased myocardium reduces the mechanical pumping capabilities of the heart. Impaired conduction and/or abnormalities in intrinsic activation can result in inappropriate/impaired stimulation of the cardiac tissue.

Implantable cardiac stimulation devices have been developed to provide therapy for at least some patients suffering impaired cardiac function. Implantable cardiac stimulation devices generally include an implantable stimulation pulse generator and a microprocessor based controller regulating operation of the device. Implantable cardiac stimulation devices also typically include one or more implantable leads which are configured for implantation to extend adjacent the patient's heart. The implantable leads typically include one or more electrodes. The electrodes can be configured for dedicated sensing or delivery of stimulation or can be configured for combined sensing and stimulation delivery functions. The implantable devices are generally adapted to automatically sense the patient's status and automatically generate and deliver stimulation for cardiac abnormalities.

One particular category of implantable cardiac stimulation devices are capable of what is generally known as cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT). CRT capable devices include leads adapted for delivery of therapeutic stimulation to multiple chambers of the patient's heart, such as to the left and right ventricles. CRT devices attempt to improve pumping efficiency of the patient's heart by providing therapeutic stimulation to improve relative synchrony of operation, e.g., contraction/relaxation, between multiple chambers of the patient's heart. For at least certain patient's, CRT can significantly improve an impaired cardiac output and provide corresponding improvements in quality of life.

An expanding patient population with unhealthful lifestyle histories and/or predisposition to cardiac abnormalities contributes to an ever-increasing patient population with impaired cardiac function. Ongoing developments in therapeutic device design provide increased capabilities for the devices thereby expanding the proportion of the patient population that can benefit from therapies available with the devices. The combination of an increasing population in need of cardiac therapy with therapeutic devices capable of providing an increasing variety of therapies results in an increasing number of matches between patients having need of therapy and therapy devices capable of addressing that need.

While this has obvious benefits to public health, there remains a significant burden on attending clinicians in providing appropriate therapy to the individual patients. Implantable cardiac stimulation devices generally include a variety of

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operational parameters that are preferably adjusted for the particular needs and condition of a given patient. While these variable parameters can be preset, for example to an average setting, in many applications it is preferred that the device as implanted in the patient be evaluated and the operational parameters be adjusted for improved performance in that individual patient.

Accordingly, implantable cardiac stimulation devices are frequently provided with the ability to telemetrically communicate with an external device, such as a physician's programmer. The physician's programmer allows a clinician to communicate with the therapeutic device in the implanted state at time of implantation as well as subsequently during follow-up visits. Such implantable stimulation devices and physicians programmers share bidirectional communication such that the implantable device can upload data to the physician's programmer, such as operational status information and historical data. The physician's programmer can provide commands to the implanted device, for example to adjust the device programming. This allows a skilled clinician to evaluate the operation of the device in the implanted environment and make any indicated adjustments in the device's programming to improve the delivery of therapy to the patient.

While this improves delivery of therapy to the patient, it places a significant burden on the attending clinicians to individualize or optimize the programming of an implantable device with the unique needs and conditions of an individual patient. As devices become more complex with increased capabilities, there is a tendency for an increasing number of parameters that can be individually adjusted for a given patient. Evaluating even a limited number of different combinations of variable parameters with the time needed for designating changes between the different combinations and for the changes to take effect for evaluation can require a significant amount of time from the highly trained and skilled clinician. Thus, it will be appreciated that reducing the burden on highly trained and skilled clinicians in adjusting a therapeutic device for the needs of an individual patient while maintaining the benefits of improvements in available therapeutic systems would be highly desired.

A further issue in adjusting an implantable therapeutic device for treatment of an individual patient is that a patient's condition can be subject to change over time. For example, a patient's condition may deteriorate indicating an adjustment in their therapy regimen. Similarly, a patient's condition can improve such that previously provided therapeutic parameters are no longer appropriate for the approved condition. For example, a patient provided with CRT may positively respond in a phenomena sometimes known as remodeling thereby indicating changes in their therapy. Secondary factors, such as diet, lifestyle, and/or medications can also alter the patient's condition on both short term and long term basis. Thus, at least certain patients are scheduled for follow up clinical visits wherein a clinician reevaluates the patient's condition and may adjust the operating parameters of the device via telemetric interrogation with assistance of a physician's programmer.

Thus, it will be appreciated that there is a need in at least certain applications for ongoing monitoring and possible reprogramming of an implantable therapeutic device throughout an implantation period. There exists a similar need to reduce time burdens and inconvenience on the clinician and the treated patient to perform these follow up evaluations and possible readjustments. It would also be advantageous to provide the ability to more timely adjust operating programming of an implantable device closer in time to

changes in the patient's condition indicating such readjustment rather than waiting for a follow up clinical visit.

SUMMARY

What are described herein are systems and methods for individually adapting operational parameters of an implantable therapy device for improved performance for an individual patient throughout an implantation period. In certain aspects, electrogram data can be gathered to evaluate the electrical activity of the patient's heart and impedance data can be gathered to evaluate mechanical activity of the patient's heart. Transcardiac impedance measurements provide signals indicative of the amount of blood within the heart, e.g. blood inflow and outflow as well as signals indicative of myocardial thickening/thinning. These signals can be evaluated as indicators of the electromechanical activity of the heart and can be utilized to determine adjustments needed, for example for improved chamber to chamber synchrony and/or overall cardiac performance.

In certain implementations, this can include determining and comparing delay times between initiation of depolarization as indicated by an intracardiac electrogram (IEGM) and peak myocardial contractility as indicated by a peak in a transcardiac impedance measurement. Measurements can be performed along multiple spatially arranged sensing vectors to determine data indicative of the activity of specific regions of the patient's heart.

In order to better understand relationships between internally sensed parameters, for example IEGMs and impedance measurements, in certain embodiments, external sensing can be employed to provide alternative measures of the patient's activity. For example, ultrasonic imaging can be employed in certain implementations to perform tissue Doppler echocardiography and strain/strain rate measurements. Sonographic imaging can also provide direct measures of cardiac performance, such as ejection fractions (EF).

Certain embodiments include determining a base line or template corresponding generally to desired physiologic performance. For example, in certain implementations a number of patients exhibiting desired physiologic performance can be evaluated to derive an ensemble average of characteristics indicating normal healthy activity. This can be referred to as eucontractile behavior. It will be understood as used herein that eucontractile or desired physiologic performance does not necessarily indicate that the source of the data is in all respects healthy and normal but simply that the characteristics of interest are substantially the same as an otherwise healthy patient.

In certain implementations, these templates can be determined both at rest state and at an elevated metabolic state, for example as determined during exercise or Dobutamine infusion. These implementations can thus provide a rate responsive range of baseline data such that appropriate adjustments can be determined over a range of patient metabolic rates. By comparing data indicative of the patient's current physiologic performance with the desired baseline or template data, any indicated adjustments can be determined on an ongoing manner. For example, in one implementation, adjustments can be made at the time of implantation to provide an improved initial set of operating parameters. Subsequently as the patient tissue accommodates the newly implanted device and leads, their performance can be reevaluated and adjusted as indicated to accommodate for any changes in the device tissue interface.

Certain implementations also provide the ability for the implantable device itself to independently periodically evalu-

ate sensed indications of the patient's physiologic performance and compare these indications to the desired baseline and make any indicated adjustments. Thus, in certain implementations, the implantable device is adapted for closed loop self programming such that the device can improve its performance without direct intervention of an attending clinician. This ability facilitates more timely adaptation to changes in the patient's condition, for example due to stress, medication, elevated metabolic rate, etc.

One embodiment includes an implantable cardiac stimulation device comprising an implantable stimulation pulse generator adapted to generate therapeutic stimulation, at least one implantable lead defining at least one stimulation circuit and one sensing circuit adapted to sense at least one physiologic parameter indicative of a patient's physiological activity and a controller in communication with the at least one lead so as to receive signals indicative of the patient's physiologic activity and with the stimulation pulse generator such that the controller can selectively induce delivery of the therapeutic stimulation and wherein the controller operates under a first programmed set of a plurality of variable operational parameters wherein the operational parameters define timing intervals under which the therapy is delivered and characteristics of the therapy delivered, and wherein the controller is further adapted to periodically evaluate signals indicative of the patient's cardiac activity for effectiveness of the therapy delivery and wherein the controller is further adapted to automatically self-reprogram the first set of operational parameters to a second set of operational parameters to improve effectiveness of the timing intervals of the therapy delivery.

Another embodiment includes a method of delivering therapy by an implantable stimulation device, the method comprising programming an implantable device with a first set of a plurality of operational parameters that define characteristics, including timing characteristics, of therapy to be delivered and conditions under which the therapy is delivered, designating at least one indicator of cardiac performance, monitoring a patient's physiologic activity by the implantable device, evaluating the patient's physiologic activity by the implantable device, generating and delivering therapeutic stimulation by the implantable device as a function of the monitored physiologic activity, at least periodically evaluating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance by the implantable device under therapy provided according to the first set of operational parameters, and reprogramming the first set of operational parameters to a second set of the operational parameters by the implantable device upon indications that delivery of the therapeutic stimulation can be improved.

Yet another embodiment includes a therapeutic device system comprising an implantable therapeutic stimulation device comprising an implantable stimulation pulse generator adapted to generate therapeutic stimulation, at least one implantable lead defining at least one stimulation circuit and one sensing circuit adapted to sense at least one physiologic parameter indicative of a patient's physiological activity, and a controller in communication with the at least one lead so as to receive signals indicative of the patient's cardiac activity and with the stimulation pulse generator such that the controller can selectively induce delivery of therapeutic stimulation under a set of a plurality of operational parameters that define interval timing characteristics and parameters for delivery of the therapy, an external user interface adapted to display data and convert user inputs into control signals, and telemetry adapted for communication between the implantable stimulation device and the external user interface such that the external user interface can program an initial set of the

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operational parameters and wherein the controller is adapted to evaluate the patient's cardiac activity and autonomously closed-loop reprogram at least the interval timing parameters to improve delivery of the therapeutic stimulation for improved electromechanical synchrony. These and other objects and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified diagram illustrating a therapeutic appliance with an implantable stimulation device in electrical communication with at least three leads implanted into a patient's heart for delivering multi-chamber stimulation and shock therapy.

FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram of a multi-chamber implantable stimulation device illustrating elements of a stimulation device that can provide cardioversion, defibrillation and pacing stimulation in four chambers of the heart.

FIG. 3 is a functional block diagram of one embodiment of a physician's programmer capable of establishing communication with an implantable medical device and with one or more external sensing devices.

FIG. 4 illustrates one embodiment of a method of operating an implantable therapy device for improved individual adaptation of the device.

FIG. 5 illustrates an overlay of exemplary waveforms of a representative eucontractile patient and a dysfunctional patient with one embodiment of determining correction factors.

FIG. 6 illustrates schematically two wave forms indicative of a patient's right ventricular and left ventricular activity and illustrating differences in synchronization there between.

FIG. 7 illustrates another embodiment of a method of operating an implantable therapy device for improved individual adaptation of the device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made to the drawings wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout. The following description is of the best mode presently contemplated for practicing the invention. This description is not to be taken in a limiting sense but is made merely for the purpose of describing the general principles of the invention. The scope of the invention should be ascertained with reference to the issued claims. In the description of the invention that follows, like numerals or reference designators will be used to refer to like parts or elements throughout.

In one embodiment of a therapy system 200, as shown in FIG. 1, a device 10 comprising an implantable cardiac stimulation device 10 is in electrical communication with a patient's heart 12 by way of three leads, 20, 24 and 30, suitable for delivering multi-chamber stimulation and shock therapy. To sense atrial cardiac signals and to provide right atrial chamber stimulation therapy, the stimulation device 10 is coupled to an implantable right atrial lead 20 having at least an atrial tip electrode 22, which typically is implanted in the patient's right atrial appendage.

To sense left atrial and ventricular cardiac signals and to provide left chamber pacing therapy, the stimulation device 10 is coupled to a "coronary sinus" lead 24 designed for placement in the "coronary sinus region" via the coronary sinus ostium (OS) for positioning a distal electrode adjacent to the left ventricle and/or additional electrode(s) adjacent to the left atrium. As used herein, the phrase "coronary sinus

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region" refers to the vasculature of the left ventricle, including any portion of the coronary sinus, great cardiac vein, left marginal vein, left posterior ventricular vein, middle cardiac vein, and/or small cardiac vein or any other cardiac vein accessible by the coronary sinus.

Accordingly, an exemplary coronary sinus lead 24 is designed to receive atrial and ventricular cardiac signals and to deliver left ventricular pacing therapy using at least a left ventricular tip electrode 26, left atrial pacing therapy using at least a left atrial ring electrode 27, and shocking therapy using at least a left atrial coil electrode 28.

The stimulation device 10 is also shown in electrical communication with the patient's heart 12 by way of an implantable right ventricular lead 30 having, in this embodiment, a right ventricular tip electrode 32, a right ventricular ring electrode 34, a right ventricular (RV) coil electrode 36, and a superior vena cava (SVC) coil electrode 38. Typically, the right ventricular lead 30 is transvenously inserted into the heart 12 so as to place the right ventricular tip electrode 32 in the right ventricular apex so that the RV coil electrode will be positioned in the right ventricle and the SVC coil electrode 38 will be positioned in the superior vena cava. Accordingly, the right ventricular lead 30 is capable of receiving cardiac signals, and delivering stimulation in the form of pacing and shock therapy to the right ventricle.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, a simplified block diagram is shown of the multi-chamber implantable stimulation device 10, which is capable of treating both fast and slow arrhythmias with stimulation therapy, including cardioversion, defibrillation, and pacing stimulation. While a particular multi-chamber device is shown, this is for illustration purposes only and one of skill in the art could readily duplicate, eliminate or disable the appropriate circuitry in any desired combination to provide a device capable of treating the appropriate chamber(s) with cardioversion, defibrillation and pacing stimulation.

The housing 40 for the stimulation device 10, shown schematically in FIG. 2, is often referred to as the "can", "case" or "case electrode" and may be programmably selected to act as the return electrode for all pacemaker "unipolar" modes. The housing 40 may further be used as a return electrode alone or in combination with one or more of the coil electrodes, 28, 36 and 38, for shocking purposes. The housing 40 further includes a connector having a plurality of terminals, 42, 44, 46, 48, 52, 54, 56, and 58 (shown schematically and, for convenience, the names of the electrodes to which they are connected are shown next to the terminals). As such, to achieve right atrial sensing and pacing, the connector includes at least a right atrial tip terminal (A_R TIP) 42 adapted for connection to the atrial tip electrode 22.

To achieve left chamber sensing, pacing and shocking, the connector includes at least a left ventricular tip terminal (V_L TIP) 44, a left atrial ring terminal (A_L RING) 46, and a left atrial shocking terminal (A_L COIL) 48, which are adapted for connection to the left ventricular tip electrode 26, the left atrial ring electrode 27, and the left atrial coil electrode 28, respectively.

To support right chamber sensing, pacing and shocking, the connector further includes a right ventricular tip terminal (V_R TIP) 52, a right ventricular ring terminal (V_R RING) 54, a right ventricular shocking terminal (R_V COIL) 56, and an SVC shocking terminal (SVC COIL) 58, which are adapted for connection to the right ventricular tip electrode 32, right ventricular ring electrode 34, the RV coil electrode 36, and the SVC coil electrode 38, respectively.

At the core of the stimulation device 10 is a programmable microcontroller 60 that controls the various modes of stimu-

lation therapy. As is well known in the art, the microcontroller **60** typically includes a microprocessor, or equivalent control circuitry, designed specifically for controlling the delivery of stimulation therapy and may further include RAM or ROM memory, logic and timing circuitry, state machine circuitry, and I/O circuitry. Typically, the microcontroller **60** includes the ability to process or monitor input signals (data) as controlled by a program code stored in a designated block of memory. The details of the design and operation of the microcontroller **60** are not critical to the invention. Rather, any suitable microcontroller **60** may be used that carries out the functions described herein. The use of microprocessor-based control circuits for performing timing and data analysis functions is well known in the art.

As shown in FIG. 2, an atrial pulse generator **70** and a ventricular pulse generator **72** generate pacing stimulation pulses for delivery by the right atrial lead **20**, the right ventricular lead **30**, and/or the coronary sinus lead **24** via an electrode configuration switch **74**. It is understood that in order to provide stimulation therapy in each of the four chambers of the heart, the atrial and ventricular pulse generators, **70** and **72**, may include dedicated, independent pulse generators, multiplexed pulse generators, or shared pulse generators. The pulse generators, **70** and **72**, are controlled by the microcontroller **60** via appropriate control signals, **76** and **78**, respectively, to trigger or inhibit the stimulation pulses.

The microcontroller **60** further includes timing control circuitry **79** which is used to control the timing of such stimulation pulses (e.g., pacing rate, atrio-ventricular (AV) delay, atrial interconduction (A-A) delay, or ventricular interconduction (V-V) delay, etc.) as well as to keep track of the timing of refractory periods, PVARP intervals, noise detection windows, evoked response windows, alert intervals, marker channel timing, etc., which is well known in the art.

The switch **74** includes a plurality of switches for connecting the desired electrodes to the appropriate I/O circuits, thereby providing complete electrode programmability. Accordingly, the switch **74**, in response to a control signal **80** from the microcontroller **60**, determines the polarity of the stimulation pulses (e.g., unipolar, bipolar, combipolar, etc.) by selectively closing the appropriate combination of switches (not shown) as is known in the art. In this embodiment, the switch **74** also supports simultaneous high-resolution impedance measurements, such as between the case or housing **40**, the right atrial electrode **22**, and right ventricular electrodes **32**, **34** as described in greater detail below.

Atrial sensing circuits **82** and ventricular sensing circuits **84** may also be selectively coupled to the right atrial lead **20**, coronary sinus lead **24**, and the right ventricular lead **30**, through the switch **74** for detecting the presence of cardiac activity in each of the four chambers of the heart. Accordingly, the atrial (ATR. SENSE) and ventricular (VTR. SENSE) sensing circuits, **82** and **84**, may include dedicated sense amplifiers, multiplexed amplifiers, or shared amplifiers. The switch **74** determines the “sensing polarity” of the cardiac signal by selectively closing the appropriate switches, as is also known in the art. In this way, the clinician may program the sensing polarity independently of the stimulation polarity.

Each sensing circuit, **82** and **84**, preferably employs one or more low power, precision amplifiers with programmable gain and/or automatic gain control, bandpass filtering, and a threshold detection circuit, as known in the art, to selectively sense the cardiac signal of interest. The automatic gain control enables the device **10** to deal effectively with the difficult problem of sensing the low amplitude signal characteristics of atrial or ventricular fibrillation. The outputs of the atrial and ventricular sensing circuits, **82** and **84**, are connected to the

microcontroller **60** which, in turn, are able to trigger or inhibit the atrial and ventricular pulse generators, **70** and **72**, respectively, in a demand fashion in response to the absence or presence of cardiac activity in the appropriate chambers of the heart.

For arrhythmia detection, the device **10** utilizes the atrial and ventricular sensing circuits, **82** and **84**, to sense cardiac signals to determine whether a rhythm is physiologic or pathologic. As used herein “sensing” is reserved for the noting of an electrical signal, and “detection” is the processing of these sensed signals and noting the presence of an arrhythmia. The timing intervals between sensed events (e.g., P-waves, R-waves, and depolarization signals associated with fibrillation) are then classified by the microcontroller **60** by comparing them to a predefined rate zone limit (i.e., bradycardia, normal, low rate VT, high rate VT, and fibrillation rate zones) and various other characteristics (e.g., sudden onset, stability, physiologic sensors, and morphology, etc.) in order to determine the type of remedial therapy that is needed (e.g., bradycardia pacing, anti-tachycardia pacing, cardioversion shocks or defibrillation shocks, collectively referred to as “tiered therapy”).

Cardiac signals are also applied to the inputs of an analog-to-digital (A/D) data acquisition system **90**. The data acquisition system **90** is configured to acquire intracardiac electrogram (IEGM) signals, convert the raw analog data into a digital signal, and store the digital signals for later processing and/or telemetric transmission to an external device **102**. The data acquisition system **90** is coupled to the right atrial lead **20**, the coronary sinus lead **24**, and the right ventricular lead **30** through the switch **74** to sample cardiac signals across any pair of desired electrodes.

The microcontroller **60** is further coupled to a memory **94** by a suitable data/address bus **96**, wherein the programmable operating parameters used by the microcontroller **60** are stored and modified, as required, in order to customize the operation of the stimulation device **10** to suit the needs of a particular patient. Such operating parameters define, for example, pacing pulse amplitude, pulse duration, electrode polarity, rate, sensitivity, automatic features, arrhythmia detection criteria, timing/delays and the amplitude, wave-shape and vector of each shocking pulse to be delivered to the patient’s heart **12** within each respective tier of therapy.

Advantageously, the operating parameters of the implantable device **10** may be non-invasively programmed into the memory **94** through a telemetry circuit **100** in telemetric communication with the external device **102**, such as a programmer, transtelephonic transceiver, or a diagnostic system analyzer. The telemetry circuit **100** is activated by the microcontroller by a control signal **106**. The telemetry circuit **100** advantageously allows IEGMs and status information relating to the operation of the device **10** (as contained in the microcontroller **60** or memory **94**) to be sent to the external device **102** through an established communication link **104**.

In certain preferred embodiments, the stimulation device **10** further includes a physiologic sensor **108**, commonly referred to as a “rate-responsive” sensor because it can be used to adjust pacing stimulation rate according to the exercise state of the patient. However, the physiological sensor **108** may further be used to detect changes in cardiac output, changes in the physiological condition of the heart, or diurnal changes in activity (e.g., detecting sleep and wake states). Accordingly, the microcontroller **60** responds by adjusting the various pacing parameters (such as rate, AV Delay, V-V Delay, etc.) at which the atrial and ventricular pulse generators, **70** and **72**, generate stimulation pulses.

The stimulation device additionally includes a battery **110** that provides operating power to all of the circuits shown in FIG. **2**. For the stimulation device **10**, which employs shocking therapy, the battery **110** must be capable of operating at low current drains for long periods of time and then be capable of providing high-current pulses (for capacitor charging) when the patient requires a shock pulse. The battery **110** must also have a predictable discharge characteristic so that elective replacement time can be detected. Accordingly, embodiments of the device **10** including shocking capability preferably employ lithium/silver vanadium oxide batteries. For embodiments of the device **10** not including shocking capability, the battery **110** will preferably be lithium iodide or carbon monofluoride or a hybrid of the two.

As further shown in FIG. **2**, the device **10** is shown as having an impedance measuring circuit **112** that is enabled by the microcontroller **60** via a control signal **114**.

In the case where the stimulation device **10** is intended to operate as an implantable cardioverter/defibrillator (ICD) device, it must detect the occurrence of an arrhythmia, and automatically apply an appropriate electrical shock therapy to the heart aimed at terminating the detected arrhythmia. To this end, the microcontroller **60** further controls a shocking circuit **116** by way of a control signal **118**. The shocking circuit **116** generates shocking pulses of low (up to 0.5 joules), moderate (0.5-10 joules), or high energy (11 to 40 joules), as controlled by the microcontroller **60**. Such shocking pulses are applied to the patient's heart **12** through at least two shocking electrodes, and as shown in this embodiment, selected from the left atrial coil electrode **28**, the RV coil electrode **36**, and/or the SVC coil electrode **38**. As noted above, the housing **40** may act as an active electrode in combination with the RV electrode **36**, or as part of a split electrical vector using the SVC coil electrode **38** or the left atrial coil electrode **28** (i.e., using the RV electrode as a common electrode).

Cardioversion shocks are generally considered to be of low to moderate energy level (so as to minimize pain felt by the patient), and/or synchronized with an R-wave and/or pertaining to the treatment of tachycardia. Defibrillation shocks are generally of moderate to high energy level (i.e., corresponding to thresholds in the range of 5-40 joules), delivered asynchronously (since R-waves may be too disorganized), and pertaining exclusively to the treatment of fibrillation. Accordingly, the microcontroller **60** is capable of controlling the synchronous or asynchronous delivery of the shocking pulses.

FIG. **3** is a functional block diagram of one embodiment of an external device **102**, such as a physician's programmer. The external device **102** is adapted to provide connectivity with the implantable device **10** and with one or more external sensing devices **202**. The external device **102** is further adapted to display data indicative of signals received from the implantable device **10** and the external sensing device(s) **202**. The external device **102** is also adapted to send commands to the implantable device **10**, for example to adjust the programming of the device **10**.

In one embodiment, the external device **102** comprises a CPU **122** in communication with an internal bus **124**. The internal bus **124** provides a common communication link and power supply between various electrical components of the external device **102**, for example including the CPU **122**. The external device **102** also comprises memory and data storage that can include one or more of ROM **126**, RAM **130**, and a hard drive **132** in communication with the internal bus **124**. The ROM **126**, RAM **130**, and hard drive **132** provide temporary memory and non-volatile storage of data in a well-known manner. In one embodiment, the ROM **126**, RAM

130, and/or hard drive **132** can store control programs and commands for upload to the implantable device **10** as well as operating software for display of data received from the implantable device **10** and/or from one or more external sensing devices **202**. It will be appreciated that in certain embodiments alternative data storage/memory devices, such as flash memory, can be included or replace one or more of the ROM **126**, RAM **130**, and hard drive **132** without detracting from the spirit of the invention.

The external device **102** also comprises a display **134**. The display **134** is adapted to visually present graphical and alphanumeric data in a manner well understood in the art. For example, in certain embodiments, the display **134** and the external device **102** are adapted to display waveforms indicative of a patient's physiologic activity based at least partially on signals received from the implantable device **10** and/or the one or more external sensing devices **202**. In various implementations, the external device **102** is adapted to display one-dimensional curvilinear waveforms and/or two-dimensional images indicative of the patient's physiologic activity. The display **134** is also adapted to display status information for the implantable device **10**, such as current programming settings.

The external device **102** also comprises one or more input devices **136** to enable a user to provide commands and input data to the external device **102**. In one embodiment, the input devices **136** include a keyboard **140**, a plurality of custom keys **142**, and a touch screen **144** aspect of the display **134**. The keyboard **140** facilitates entry of alphanumeric data into the external device **102**. The custom keys **142** can be programmable to provide one touch functionality of predefined functions and/or operations. The custom keys **142** may be embodied as dedicated touch keys, such as associated with the keyboard **140** and/or predefined areas of the touch screen **144**. In this embodiment, the external device **102** also comprises a speaker **146** and a printer **150** in communication with the internal bus **124**. The speaker **146** is adapted to provide audible signals to a user. The printer **150** is adapted to provide a printed readout of information from the external device **102**.

In one embodiment, the external device also comprises one or more of an optical drive **152**, a floppy drive **154** and flash module **155** which together provide removable data storage. In this embodiment, the external device also includes one or more of a parallel input-output (IO) circuit **156**, a serial IO circuit **160**, and an analog output circuit **162**. These circuits **156**, **160**, **162** provide a variety of communication capabilities between the external device **102** and other devices in a manner well understood in the art.

The external device **102** also comprises an external sensing device interface **170** adapted for communication with the one or more external sensing devices **202**. In certain embodiments, the external sensing device interface **170** is adapted for wired communication with the one or more external sensing devices **202**. In certain embodiments, the external sensing device interface **170** is adapted for wireless communication with the one or more external sensing devices **202**. The external sensing device interface **170** can include amplifiers, A/D-D/A converters, bandpass filters, and/or overcurrent/over-voltage protection circuits depending on the requirements of specific applications.

The external sensing devices **202** provide data indicative of a patient's condition obtained from at least partially externally arranged sensing. It will be understood that in certain implementations, the external sensing devices **202** are adapted to sense patient physiologic activity that at least partially occurs within the patient's body. As used herein, external sensing refers to sensing, for example with one or

more embodiments of the external sensing devices **202**, wherein at least certain physical sensing components are arranged externally of the patient, for example on a skin surface. In certain embodiments, the external sensing devices **202** can employ radiated or transmitted energy, such as sonic energy and/or electromagnetic energy that propagates internally within the patient.

In one embodiment, the external sensing device **202** comprises a surface ECG sensor **202**. The surface ECG sensor **202** includes a plurality of ECG leads that are adapted for placement on the patient's skin. The ECG sensor **202** obtains electrical signals from the surface of a patient's body and configures the signals for display as an ECG waveform on the display **134** of the external device **102**.

In another embodiment, the external sensing devices **202** comprise an external impedance sensor **202**. In this embodiment, the external impedance sensor **202** obtains electrical impedance measurements indicative of the time varying impedance of patient tissue and fluids/solids interposed between sensing electrodes. In certain embodiments, sensing electrodes of the external impedance sensor **202** are preferably arranged to define multiple spatial vectors such that impedance measurements can be obtained along multiple spatially arranged paths.

In a further embodiment, the external sensing devices **202** comprise an ultrasonic imager **202**. The ultrasonic imager **202** is adapted to deliver sonic energy to the patient's body and sense at least one of reflected and transmitted sonic energy. The ultrasonic imager **202** can thus develop signals indicative of the internal structure and activity of the patient. In certain embodiments, the ultrasonic imager **202** is further adapted to perform continuous wave and/or pulsed Doppler measurements such that the ultrasonic imager **202** can also develop signals indicative of velocity characteristics of selected patient tissue/fluids. Impedance measurements and ultrasonic imaging can provide data indicative of mechanical properties of the patient as will be described in greater detail below.

The external device **102** also comprises telemetry CPU **163** and a telemetry circuit **166** that can establish the telemetric link **104** in cooperation with the implantable device **10** and optionally with one or more of the external sensing device(s) **202**. The telemetric link **104** comprises a bidirectional link to enable the external device **102** and the implantable device **10**, for example, to exchange data and/or commands. The establishment of the telemetric link **104** is, in certain embodiments, facilitated by a wand or programmer head that is placed in proximity to the implantable device **10**. The wand or programmer head facilitates establishment of the telemetric link **104** by placing an antenna structure in a closer proximity to the implantable device **10** to facilitate conduction of transmitted signals to the external device **102**.

The telemetric link **104** can comprise a variety of communication protocols appropriate to the needs and limitations of a given application. In certain embodiments, the telemetric link **104** comprises radio frequency (RF) telemetry. In one particular embodiment, the telemetric link **104** comprises a frequency modulated digital communication scheme wherein logic ones are transmitted at a first frequency A and logic zeros are transmitted at a second frequency B. As previously noted, the implantable device **10** is powered by a battery having limited capacity. In certain embodiments, the external device **102** is powered by line voltage, e.g., is not subject to the stringent power limitations of the implantable device **10**. Thus, in certain embodiments, the bidirectional telemetric link **104** can proceed in an asymmetric manner.

For example, in one embodiment, a transmission power and data rate from the external device **102** to the implantable device **10** via the telemetric link **104** can proceed at higher power levels and/or higher data transmission rates than the reciprocal data rates and transmission power from the implantable device **10** to the external device **102**. The telemetry circuit **100** of the implantable device **10** as well as the telemetry circuit **166** and CPU **164** of the external device **102** can select or be adjusted to provide a desired communication protocol and transmission power in a manner which will be well understood by one of ordinary skill.

The therapy system **200** is configured to measure and evaluate a patient's physiology and further adapted to adjust therapy delivery in an individualized manner to optimize the therapy for the needs and condition of the individual patient. As used herein, the terms "optimal", "optimize," "optimizing," "optimization", "minimize", "maximize" and the like are to be understood as commonly used terms of the art referring simply to a process of evaluating and adjusting or individualizing the operating parameters of a system for improved performance in an individual application. It will be understood that the physiologic activity and characteristics of an individual, for example their cardiac activity, is subject to both random variations, cyclical variations, diurnal variations, and long-term variations. An individual patient's physiologic activity is also subject to variation brought about by medication dosing. Environmental factors and noise are generally asynchronous and unpredictable by an automated therapy system and can, at least in certain implementations, impair complete isolation of signals of interest.

Thus, the matching of therapy systems and methods to precise instantaneous needs of a patient is, as a practical matter, an inexact science. Thus, use of the terms "optimal", "optimize," "optimizing," "optimization" and the like does not imply that the described process results in a perfect setting for a system or method as used with an individual patient or that any further improvements are not available. Thus, the terms "optimize," "optimizing," and/or "optimization" are to be interpreted as relative terms indicating generally improved performance in an individual application and are not to be interpreted as absolutes.

FIG. 4 illustrates one embodiment of a method **300** of operating the therapy system **200** for improve individual adaptation of therapy delivery for a particular patient's needs. Following from a start block **302**, a block **304** includes determination of a first set of desired physiologic performance characteristics at rest. In one implementation, the block **304** includes analyzing or evaluation one or more eucontractile patients having similar physiology to the implantable device patient. As previously noted, eucontractile does not necessarily indicate that the subject is fully healthy and normal, but simply that they display generally the desired physiologic performance of interest. In certain implementations, the determination of block **304** can include statistical methods, including ensemble averaging of a plurality of eucontractile patients having similar physiology to the implantable device patient. Additional details of systems and methods for determining desired physiologic performance characteristics can be found in the co-owned application A05E4002 that is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

In a block **306**, a second set of desired physiologic performance characteristics is determined at elevated metabolic rates. In certain implementations, the second set of characteristics of block **306** can be determined during controlled exercise in a clinical setting. However, due to technical difficulties in obtaining accurate measures under conditions of patient movement, in certain implementations it will be pre-

ferred that the determination of block 306 be performed under Dobutamine. The determination of blocks 304 and 306 provide multiple data sets of representative physical characteristics such that desired performance can be determined throughout the typical range of patient metabolism.

Following in a block 310, the patient's intrinsic activity is obtained and compared to the determined desired characteristics from block 304 and 306. As in at least certain implementations, the system 200 and method 300 are adapted to facilitate closed loop or self-programming by the device 10, in these implementations it will be preferred that blocks 304, 306, and 310 be at least partially based on internally sensed data. Thus, in certain implementations, the first and second sets of desired physiologic performance characteristics are obtained from eucontractile patients with a sensing configuration similar to that which will be provided to the implantable device patient. In certain implementations, it will be preferred that the desired baseline or template data be obtained with sensing and stimulation electrodes of the device 10 arranged substantially similar to what will be implemented for the implantable device patient.

Following from the comparison of block 310, in a block 312 an initial set of operation parameters are determined. While a large number of individual operational parameters can exist and the particular nature and combination of these parameters will be dependent upon the individual patients need and configuration of the device 10, generally such operating parameters include stimulation amplitude, refractory periods, inter and intrachamber delays, detection thresholds, gain settings, and the like as will be well understood of one of ordinary skill.

In certain implementations, preferred locations for ventricular electrodes are adjacent the RV septum (Basal or High Septum) and the lateral LV wall via a bipolar CS lead. These locations provide data which is more congruent with data acquired ultrasonically, such as via the external measurement system 202. In other implementations, a preferred placement for RV leads is in the RV septal location. In other implementations, an electrode is preferably engaged with the septum with the RV coil electrode arranged in the RV apex. In yet other embodiments, RV apical leads can be used but will generally be less preferred.

FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary waveforms indicating desired physiologic performance and an implantable device patient's actual physiologic performance. FIG. 5 illustrates a desired IEGM waveform 208 as measured between an RV tip electrode and an RV coil electrode. The corresponding patient's activity is indicated by the curve 218. Similarly, FIG. 5 illustrates a desired time varying impedance curve 210 as measured between an RV tip and an RV coil electrode and a corresponding patient's curve 220.

FIG. 5 also illustrates a eucontractile waveform 212 of an IEGM sensed between an RV tip and an LV tip electrode. The corresponding patient's activity is indicated by the curve 222. Similarly, FIG. 5 illustrates a desired template time varying impedance curve 214 as measured between an RV tip and an LV electrode and corresponding patient's curve 224.

FIG. 5 also illustrate, for example, A-V delays within a single cardiac cycle as well as A-A and V-V delays across consecutive cardiac cycles as indicated by the IEGM signals. As previously noted, the device 10 is capable of varying these as well as other delays. Various embodiments provide the ability to optimize these as well as other operational parameters of the device 10, for example in a rate responsive manner.

As previously noted, the eucontractile data illustrated in FIG. 5 is in certain embodiments based upon measurements

made of a plurality of patients having similar cardiac geometries/dimensions. Thus, the activity illustrated in FIG. 5 may not correspond precisely to any given individual patient, but is rather illustrative generally of a desired normal eucontractile characteristic. It will also be understood that the waveforms of FIG. 5 are only for illustrative purposes and should not be interpreted as being accurately to scale or morphology.

FIG. 5 also illustrates that this embodiment also includes the calculation of temporal correction factors. In this embodiment, an examination or evaluation is made between the dysfunctional patient's electro-mechanical cardiac activity as compared to an otherwise comparable eucontractile patient's. In one embodiment, the electrical characteristics of the dysfunctional patient are compared to those of a corresponding eucontractile patient for possible indications of a stimulation deficit.

A first temporal correction factor t'_1 230 would indicate a stimulation deficit and be exhibited by a temporal mismatch between the curves 208 and 218. In this embodiment, while the dysfunctional and the eucontractile patients exhibit magnitude differences in the respective IEGM RV tip to RV coil waveforms 208, 218, the waveforms are substantially temporally synchronized and in this embodiment a first temporal correction factor t'_1 is effectively null. Thus, in this embodiment, this particular dysfunctional patient is not exhibiting a stimulation deficit in the RV tip to RV coil dimension and modification of their therapy in this aspect would not be indicated.

In this embodiment, the patient does exhibit a degree of stimulation deficit along the IEGM RV tip to LV tip dimension. More particularly, it can be seen that a difference exists in the temporal dimension between the IEGM curves 210, 220 for the eucontractile and dysfunctional patients, respectively. Thus, in this embodiment, a second temporal correction factor t'_2 232 would be indicated. The second temporal correction t'_2 232 indicates a time by which therapeutic stimulation should be pre-excited in its delivery to the patient to compensate for the temporal mismatch in the dysfunctional patient's electrical cardiac activity along the RV tip to LV tip dimension.

Similarly, temporal correction factors can be evaluated for the patient's mechanical activity for indication of contraction deficits. In this embodiment, a third temporal correction factor T'_1 would be indicated for the patient as indicated by the reference designator 234 of FIG. 5. The third temporal correction factor T'_1 corresponds to a delay or mismatch in the dysfunctional patient's impedance measurement $Z(t)$ along the RV tip to RV coil dimension. A fourth temporal correction factor T'_2 236 would also be indicated in this embodiment due to the delay or mismatch of the dysfunctional patient's impedance curve $Z(t)$ RV tip to LV 224 as compared to the eucontractile impedance curve $Z(t)$ RV tip to LV 214. The third and fourth temporal correction factors T'_1 and T'_2 234, 236 correspond to contraction deficits in the dysfunctional patient along the RV tip to RV coil and RV tip to LV vectors, respectively.

In this embodiment, any indicated temporal correction factors, for example, for stimulation deficits and/or contraction deficits along a given dimension or vector are summed to obtain a total electro-mechanical temporal correction factor indicated for delivery of therapy along that vector. For example, in one embodiment, the first temporal correction factor t'_1 is effectively null corresponding to the lack of contraction deficits in this patient along this vector and the total temporal correction factor would correspond simply to the third temporal correction factor T'_1 corresponding to the dysfunctional patient's contraction deficit along the RV tip to RV

coil dimension. Similarly, the total electro-mechanical temporal correction factor needed along the RV tip to LV dimension would equal t'_2 plus T'_2 to account for both the stimulation deficit and contraction deficit along the RV tip to RV vector. The total electro-mechanical temporal correction factors are used to adjust the delivery of therapeutic stimulation to attempt to restore the dysfunctional patient's cardiac activity to closer conformance with the electro-mechanical cardiac activity of a comparable eucontractile patient.

Again, in certain embodiments, any indicated temporal correction factors are used to determine a pre-excitation period or delay to adjust the timing of delivery of therapeutic stimulations. In certain embodiments, the temporal correction factors are determined over a range of metabolic rates. It will be understood that in certain applications the indicated temporal correction factors will vary as a function of rate. In certain implementations, a given correction factor can be null for some rates and present at other rates.

Determination of appropriate stimulation strengths, for example voltage and current to be delivered can also be determined through analysis of evoked potentials as currently employed in known pacing systems. Alternatively, or in addition, determination of appropriate therapeutic stimulation intensity is based in certain embodiments on measurements of threshold data obtained during evaluation of device function, for example, via capture threshold measurements.

FIG. 6 illustrates another methodology that can be used to characterize a patient's synchrony characteristics. In this embodiment, myocardial impedance curves are obtained from regions of interest, for example in the septum, lateral wall or other myocardial regions to develop curves indicating the activity of the RV and LV. In certain embodiments, strain, strain rate, and/or velocity measurements can also be made, for example via the external sensing devices 202. Differences between the RV and LV curves can be integrated over time to obtain an effective area between the curves or difference integrals indicative of the relative synchrony/dysynchrony between the RV and LV.

FIG. 6 illustrates first and second sets of curves A and B and corresponding first and second difference integrals 224, 226 corresponding to the areas of the shaded regions bounded by the RV and LV curves. A comparison will reveal that the first difference integral 224 is less than the second difference integral 226 indicating a higher degree of synchrony for the RV and LV curves A than for curves B. Thus, the difference integral 224 corresponds to improved performance as compared to difference integral 226.

FIG. 6 also illustrates a time interval T_A between peak RV and LV contractility and a corresponding T_B for the curve B. Similarly, to the difference integrals 224, 226, the time interval T_A is less than the interval T_B indicating improved synchrony. Again, optimal performance does not imply that further improvements are not possible, but the curve A represents optimized performance as compared to that indicated by the curve B.

FIG. 6 also illustrates that in one embodiment peak impedance amplitudes can be identified and compared as relative indicators of the patient's cardiac performance. In this embodiment, as a patient's overall cardiac performance is highly related to their left ventricular output, the peaks of left ventricular impedance are identified. The time varying impedance signal peaks comprise local minima corresponding to an increased amount of blood interposed between the sensors generating the impedance signal as well as a reduction in the impedance component corresponding to the interposed myocardium. The impedance signal peaks also comprise local maxima corresponding to decreased amounts of

blood interposed between the sensors generating the impedance signal as well as increased impedance components corresponding to the interposed myocardium. Thus, the "peaks" of the impedance signal can comprise local minima and/or local maxima.

As illustrated in FIG. 6, the minima peak amplitude of left ventricular activity for curve A $Z_{PLVA}(t)$ exhibits a greater excursion than the corresponding minima peak for the curve B $Z_{PLVB}(t)$. In general, higher amplitude local maxima peaks and lower magnitude local minima peaks indicate more optimal performance. The larger excursion peaks are associated with more complete ejection of blood and contraction of cardiac tissue and similarly more complete refilling of blood in the heart 12 and relaxation of the cardiac tissue.

Thus, in certain embodiments, adjustments can be made in the operational parameters of the device 10 to improve direct measures of cardiac performance, for example peak impedance measurements, without requiring comparison to desired baseline templates. For example, the device 10 can be configured to increase the amplitude excursions of the impedance peaks or similarly to increase peak-to-peak differences between local maxima and minima. As the device 10 can be configured to perform impedance measurements independently, certain embodiments support the capability for the device 10 to perform closed loop or self-programming to improve the performance of the device 10 without requiring the direct intervention of a clinician to adjust the device's programming.

FIG. 7 illustrates additional aspects of one embodiment of a method 300 of employing a therapeutic system 200 for improved optimization or individual adaptation of an implantable therapeutic device 10 for the needs and circumstances of an individual patient. Following from a start block 302, in a block 320 a current set of multiple sensing/stimulation vectors are evaluated with respect to the physiologic performance of the patient. In certain embodiments, block 320 can comprise one or more of the blocks 304, 306, 310, 312 as previously described with respect to FIG. 4. However, in certain embodiments, the method 300 need not include the blocks 304, 306, 310, 312. Thus, the method 300 need not necessarily include determination and comparison to a reference template but can simply proceed based on evaluation of the individual patient's performance.

As previously noted, the device 10 is preferably configured to support sensing and delivery of stimulation to multiple locations of the patient's heart 12 which thus define multiple spatially arranged sensing and stimulation vectors. This aspect provides increased flexibility in adjusting or optimizing sensing of the patient's physiologic activity as well as delivering indicated therapy.

Following from the evaluation of block 320 is a decision block 322 wherein a determination is made whether the arrangement of one or more sensing/stimulation electrodes needs to be adjusted. In certain implementations, at initial implantation the positioning and/or fixation of one or more individual electrodes may need to be adjusted for improved sensing performance and/or more efficient delivery of therapy to the target tissue.

If the determination of the decision block 322 is affirmative, an adjustment block 324 follows wherein the electrodes are adjusted as appropriate. If the determination of block 322 is negative, e.g., that the current placement of sensing/stimulation electrodes is satisfactory, a block 326 follows.

In one embodiment, the block 326 comprises an evaluation of a current set of the multiple sensing/stimulation vectors at least at a rest state and at an elevated patient metabolic rate. As previously noted, a number of adjustable operational param-

eters are typically available in a given device **10**. These parameters can include such variables as capture thresholds, stimulation amplitudes and durations, refractory periods, stimulation timing intervals, detection thresholds, amplifier gains, etc. Selection of appropriate programmed parameters will be understood by one of ordinary skill and generally depend on a particular configuration of device **10** as well as the particular needs of the given patient. Evaluation of operation of the device **10** along multiple spatial vectors and at rest an elevated metabolic rate provides increased flexibility to the clinician in adapting the therapy to the needs of the patient.

Following from the evaluation of block **326**, the device **10** is programmed with a set of operating parameters that will generally include rate responsive parameters. Block **330** also includes designation of at least one cardiac performance indicator for ongoing evaluation of the performance of the device **10**. In one embodiment, the cardiac performance indicator can include synchrony indicators, such as intervals or delays between electrical and/or mechanical indicators of the patient's cardiac performance, for example as indicated by the parameters **218**, **220**, **222**, **224**. In other embodiments, the cardiac performance indicator can include difference integrals between left ventricular and right ventricular impedance measurements as previously described with respect to FIG. **6**. Yet other embodiments can include delays or intervals between peak impedance measures and/or peak impedance amplitudes. The designation of the at least one cardiac performance indicator in at least certain embodiments comprises designation of a cardiac performance indicator that can be self determined by the device **10** to facilitate closed loop programming of the device **10**.

Following from block **330** occurs an ongoing determination block **340** wherein a determination is made during the implantation period whether or not the patient's physiologic performance, for example as indicated by the one or more cardiac performance indicators, suggests that adjustment or reprogramming of the operating parameters of the device **10** would improve performance thereof. In one embodiment, an elongation or increased delay between interventricular peak impedance measurements can trigger an adjustment of the devices **10** operating parameters. Similarly, in certain embodiments, a decrease in the sensed peak impedance amplitude below a determined threshold can likewise trigger a reevaluation of the device's programming **10**. In certain embodiments, the evaluation of block **340** can proceed on a regular period basis, for example on a hourly, daily, weekly, etc. basis. The determination of block **340** can also be triggered asynchronously in certain embodiments, for example upon receipt of an appropriate command from an attending clinician provided via the external device **102**.

When the determination of block **340** is negative, a block **342** follows wherein the device **10** continues to monitor the patient's condition and generate and deliver indicated therapy under the existing set of operating parameters. If, however, the determination of block **340** is affirmative, e.g., that a revised or reprogrammed set of operating parameters might provide improved physiologic performance, indicated adjustments are made in a block **344**. As previously noted, in certain embodiments, the device **10** is configured such that the evaluation of block **340** and the adjustment of block **344** can proceed in a closed loop or self programming manner such that the device **10** is capable of automatically adjusting its own operation to provide optimized therapy to the patient. These embodiments provide the significant advantage of facilitating ongoing refinement of the device's operation without necessarily requiring the direct intervention of

attending clinicians. This not only provides improved therapy delivery to the patient, but also reduces burden on the highly skilled and trained clinicians.

Although the above disclosed embodiments of the present teachings have shown, described and pointed out the fundamental novel features of the invention as applied to the above-disclosed embodiments, it should be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form of the detail of the devices, systems and/or methods illustrated may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present teachings. Consequently, the scope of the invention should not be limited to the foregoing description but should be defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of delivering therapy by an implantable stimulation device, the method comprising:
 - programming an implantable device with a first set of a plurality of operational parameters that define characteristics, including timing characteristics, of therapy to be delivered and conditions under which the therapy is delivered;
 - designating at least one indicator of cardiac performance;
 - monitoring a patient's physiologic activity by the implantable device;
 - evaluating the patient's physiologic activity by the implantable device;
 - generating and delivering therapeutic stimulation by the implantable device as a function of the monitored physiologic activity;
 - at least periodically evaluating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance by the implantable device under therapy provided according to the first set of operational parameters as compared to a predetermined eucontractile performance for the patient, wherein the predetermined eucontractile performance is determined based on assessment of a plurality of patients each exhibiting similar physiology to the patient; which indicates desired healthy activity at rest and at elevated metabolic levels for the patient; and
 - reprogramming the first set of operational parameters to a second set of the plurality operational parameters by the implantable device upon indications that delivery of the therapeutic stimulation can be improved as compared to the predetermined eucontractile performance for the patient.
2. The method of claim **1**, wherein designating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance is based at least partially on the evaluated physiologic activity.
3. The method of claim **1**, wherein evaluating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance by the implantable device comprises comparing the monitored physiologic activity to a desired template corresponding to that activity.
4. The method of claim **3**, further comprising evaluating one or more third parties to develop the desired template.
5. The method of claim **4**, further comprising selecting the one or more third parties to have similar physiology to the patient.
6. The method of claim **4**, further comprising determining physiologic activity of the one or more third parties via sensing substantially similar to the monitoring of the patient's physiologic activity performed by the implantable device.
7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the evaluating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance by the implantable device comprises evaluating for indications of cardiac stimulation deficits.

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8. The method of claim 1, wherein the evaluating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance by the implantable device comprises evaluating for indications of cardiac contraction deficits.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the evaluating the at least one indicator of cardiac performance by the implantable device is performed along a plurality of different spatial vectors.

10. A therapeutic device system comprising:

an implantable therapeutic stimulation device comprising an implantable stimulation pulse generator adapted to generate therapeutic stimulation;

at least one implantable lead defining at least one stimulation circuit and one sensing circuit adapted to sense at least one physiologic parameter indicative of a patient's physiological activity;

a controller in communication with the at least one lead so as to receive signals indicative of the patient's cardiac activity and with the stimulation pulse generator such that the controller can selectively induce delivery of therapeutic stimulation under a set of a plurality of operational parameters that define interval timing characteristics and parameters for delivery of the therapy;

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an external user interface adapted to display data and convert user inputs into control signals; and

telemetry adapted for communication between the implantable stimulation device and the external user interface such that the external user interface can program an initial set of the operational parameters and wherein the controller is adapted to evaluate the patient's cardiac activity and autonomously closed-loop reprogram at least the interval timing parameters to improve delivery of the therapeutic stimulation for improved electromechanical synchrony as compared to a predetermined eucontractile performance for the patient, wherein the predetermined eucontractile performance is determined based on assessment of a plurality of patients each exhibiting similar physiology to the patient which indicates desired healthy activity at rest and at elevated metabolic levels for the patient.

11. The system of claim 10, wherein the implantable device is adapted to evaluate the patient's physiologic activity for indications of adjustment of the interval timing parameters based at least partly on transcardiac impedance measurements.

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